

The following Listing of the Claims will replace all prior versions and all prior listings of the claims in the present application:

Listing of The Claims:

1. (Previously Amended) A cell line comprising a stably integrated recombinant nucleic acid construct comprising: a reporter gene operably linked to a recognition sequence for a sequence-specific DNA-binding protein; and a stably integrated recombinant nucleic acid construct comprising a sequence encoding a fusion protein, said fusion protein comprising a sequence-specific DNA binding domain, wherein said DNA binding domain specifically binds said recognition sequence, and a conditionally active transactivation domain of CHOP, wherein binding of said fusion protein to said recognition sequence results in transactivation of said reporter gene when said transactivation domain fused to said DNA binding domain is activated, and wherein said sequence-specific DNA binding domain of said fusion protein is located upstream of said conditionally active transactivation domain of CHOP.
2. (Previously Amended) The cell line of claim 1, wherein said reporter gene is selected from the group consisting of luciferase, β -galactosidase, chloramphenicol acetyltransferase, secreted alkaline phosphatase and green fluorescent protein.
3. (Original) The cell line of claim 2, wherein said reporter gene is luciferase.
4. (Original) The cell line of claim 1, wherein said recognition sequence for a sequence-specific DNA-binding domain is that sequence recognized by one of the group consisting of GAL4 and LexA.
5. (Original) The cell line of claim 1 wherein said fusion protein is constitutively expressed.
6. (Original) The cell line of claim 1 wherein said fusion protein is constitutively expressed in a specific cell type.

7. (Original) The cell line of any one of claims 1-6, wherein the cell line is of mammalian origin.
8. (currently amended) The cell line of any one of claims 1-7, wherein said [parent] cell line is human.
9. (currently amended) The cell line of any one of claims 1-8, wherein said [parent] cell line is HeLa.
10. (Original) A method of assaying for the activity of a signal transduction pathway in a mammalian cell, said method comprising the steps of:
 - detecting in a pathway-specific reporter cell line expression of a reporter gene, wherein said reporter cell line comprises:
 - a reporter gene operably linked to a recognition sequence for a sequence-specific DNA-binding protein; and
 - a stably integrated recombinant nucleic acid construct comprising a sequence encoding a fusion protein, said fusion protein comprising a sequence-specific DNA binding domain, wherein said DNA binding domain specifically binds said recognition sequence, and a conditionally active transactivation domain of CHOP, wherein binding of said fusion protein to said recognition sequence results in transactivation of said reporter gene when said transactivation domain fused to said DNA binding domain is activated, wherein expression of said reporter gene is indicative of the activity of said signal transduction pathway.
11. (Original) A method of screening for a modulator of the activation of a signal transduction pathway in a mammalian cell, said method comprising the steps of:
 - contacting a stable reporter cell line with a candidate modulator under conditions sufficient to permit activation of said signal transduction pathway, the reporter cell line comprising: and wherein said sequence-specific DNA binding domain of said fusion protein is located upstream of said conditionally active transactivation domain of CHOP.

a reporter gene operably linked to a recognition sequence for a sequence-specific DNA-binding protein; and

a stably integrated recombinant nucleic acid construct comprising a sequence encoding a fusion protein, said fusion protein comprising a sequence-specific DNA binding domain, wherein said DNA binding domain specifically binds said recognition sequence, and a conditionally active transactivation domain of CHOP, wherein binding of said fusion protein to said recognition sequence results in transactivation of said reporter gene when said transactivation domain fused to said DNA binding domain is activated; and

detecting expression of said reporter gene, wherein a difference in expression of said reporter gene in the presence of said candidate modulator and in the absence of said candidate modulator is indicative of modulatory activity of said candidate modulator on said pathway.

12. (Original) The method of claim 11, further comprising, during said contacting step, providing an activator signal, said signal activating said conditionally active transactivation domain.

13. (Original) The method of claim 12, wherein said providing comprises adding an activator compound to the culture medium of said reporter cell line.

14. (Original) The method of either one of claims 10 or 11 wherein said DNA binding domain is selected from the group consisting of the DNA binding domains of GAL4 and LexA.

15. (Original) The method of either one of claims 10 or 11 wherein said mammalian cell is human.

16. (Original) The method of claim 15 wherein said mammalian cell is a HeLa cell.

17. (Original) A method of assaying for the activation of a conditionally active transactivation domain of CHOP signal transduction in a mammalian cell, said method comprising the steps of:

detecting in a stable reporter cell line that is subjected to conditions which permit activation of the conditionally active transactivation domain the expression of a reporter gene, the reporter cell line comprising:

a reporter gene operably linked to a recognition sequence for a sequence-specific DNA-binding protein; and

a stably integrated recombinant nucleic acid construct comprising a sequence encoding a fusion protein, said fusion protein comprising a sequence-specific DNA binding domain, wherein said DNA binding domain specifically binds said recognition sequence, and a conditionally active transactivation domain of CHOP, wherein binding of said fusion protein to said recognition sequence results in transactivation of said reporter gene when said transactivation domain fused to said DNA binding domain is activated; and

wherein expression of said reporter gene is indicative of the activity of said conditionally active transactivating protein.

18. (Original) A method of screening for a modulator of the activity of a conditionally active transactivation domain of CHOP signal transduction in a mammalian cell, said method comprising the steps of:

contacting a stable reporter cell line with a candidate modulator under conditions sufficient to permit activation of said conditionally active transactivation domain, the reporter cell line comprising:

a reporter gene operably linked to a recognition sequence for a sequence-specific DNA-binding protein; and

a stably integrated recombinant nucleic acid construct comprising a sequence encoding a fusion protein, said fusion protein comprising a sequence-specific DNA binding domain, wherein said DNA binding domain specifically binds said recognition sequence, and a conditionally active transactivation domain of CHOP, wherein binding of said fusion protein to said recognition sequence results in transactivation of said reporter gene when said transactivation domain fused to said DNA binding domain is activated; and

detecting the expression of said reporter gene, wherein a difference in expression of said reporter gene in the presence of said candidate modulator and in the absence of said candidate modulator is indicative of modulatory activity of said candidate modulator on said conditionally active transactivating protein.

19. (Original) The method of claim 18, further comprising, during said contacting step, providing an activator signal, said signal activating said conditionally active transactivation domain.

20. (Original) The method of claim 19, wherein said providing comprises adding an activator compound to the culture medium of said reporter cell line.

21. (Original) The method of either one of claims 17 or 18 wherein said DNA binding domain is selected from the group consisting of the DNA binding domains of GAL4 and LexA.

22. (Original) The method of either one of claims 17 or 18 wherein said mammalian cell is human.

23. (Original) The method of claim 22 wherein said mammalian cell is a HeLa cell.

24. (Original) A kit comprising the cell line of any one of claims 1-10 and packaging therefor.

25. (Original) A kit for performing the method of any one of claims 10, 11, 17 or 18, said kit comprising a cell line comprising a stably integrated recombinant nucleic acid construct comprising:

a reporter gene operably linked to a recognition sequence for a sequence-specific DNA-binding protein; and

a stably integrated recombinant nucleic acid construct comprising a sequence encoding a fusion protein, said fusion protein comprising a sequence-specific DNA binding domain, wherein said DNA binding domain specifically binds said recognition sequence, and a conditionally active transactivation domain of CHOP, wherein binding of said fusion protein to said recognition sequence results in transactivation of said reporter gene when said transactivation domain fused to said DNA binding domain is activated.

26. (Original) The kit of claim 25, said kit further comprising a nucleic acid expression construct encoding an upstream activator of the conditionally active transactivation domain.